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Scathing Attack On U.S. And Gt. Britain

And Gt. Britain

VYSHINSKY DENOUNCES MARSHALL PLAN

Address To U.N. Assembly

Flushing Meadows, New York, Sept. 18.—The Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, M. Andrei Vyshinsky, made a strong attack on Britain and the United States whom he accused of "departing from the principles on which the United Nations was founded", when he addressed the United Nations General Assembly here tonight.

He accused the United States "in some cases directly of using the United Nations for individual, selfish and narrowly conceived interests."

He categorically rejected the Marshall proposal to form an interim Peace and Security Committee.

He made these points:
1.—Britain and the United States are attempting to carry out practical measures outside the United Nations without regard to that organisation.
"I draw attention to the menace to the United Nations of such a policy which is incompatible with the Charter and the aims of the United Nations."

2.—Among the most important setbacks in the activities of the United Nations was "the unsatisfactory position of disarmament."
"Britain and the United States are unwilling to disarm, and are putting the brakes on the realisation of disarmament," the Soviet delegate declared.

"Mr Ernest Bevin's statement is a convincing answer to the question of why there is an unsatisfactory state of affairs in disarmament."

M. Vyshinsky said that the question of the outlawing of atomic and other

mass destruction methods gave rise to "particular anxiety." The Soviet Union had taken a number of steps to solve the atomic question, but these had been resisted—mainly by the United States.

Russia, he said, could not in any circumstances accept foreign interference in atomic production plants, though she was willing to have strict international atomic control.

He accused the Truman doctrine and the Marshall plan of being "a violation of the principles of the United Nations" and an attempt "by the United States to dictate policy to other nations."

M. Vyshinsky went on: "It is no secret that the so-called American aid to Greece and Turkey is being utilised by the United States as a political weapon."

3.—The Marshall plan, he declared, is an attempt by the United States to force European countries

to depend on "American monopolies." "The Marshall plan is an attempt to break Europe into two camps and form a bloc of countries hostile to Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union."

4.—M. Vyshinsky said that the Western Powers obviously intended to use the German heavy industry, particularly in the Ruhr, as one of the "principal economic bases of America in Europe."

5. He declared that the General Assembly must act on the following "violations of its directives":
A. The presence of British troops in Egypt, Greece and Transjordan.
B. The presence of United States troops in China.

C. The Argentine's flouting of the United Nations resolution on Spain.
D.—South Africa's failure to present a trusteeship agreement for South-West Africa.

"As one can judge by the number of signs, the preparation for a new war has already passed the stage of sheer propaganda, psychological coaxing and the war of nerves."

"The numerous facts proved that in some countries, and particularly in the United States, the war psychosis is being warmed up by putting into effect practical measures of a military and technical character, together with technical measures such as the building of new military bases, re-location of armed forces, expansion of armaments production and the feverish work to improve weapons."

Accusing "American capitalist monopolies" of having made immense profits from the world war, M. Vyshinsky named eight prominent American personalities who, he said, were "particularly violent warmongers."

The list included Mr John Foster Dulles, a member of the United States delegation.

The Marshall proposal, the Russian delegate said, was "an obvious violation of the Charter and the Soviet delegation will fight against it."

He accused the press in some countries of waging a propaganda campaign for a new war.

"The furious campaign in the press—mainly American, and in that of the countries obediently following the United States, like Turkey—is being spread to coax public opinion in favour of a new war," he said.

He added: "Warmongering propagandists are trying by hook and by crook to frighten people by fabrications and vicious fabrications about the alleged preparations by the Soviet Union to attack America."

"They know certainly that they are telling lies, and that the Soviet Union is not threatening, in any way, an attack on any country."

He declared: "The new proposal is not right and not acceptable."

M. Vyshinsky rejected Mr Marshall's proposal to form an interim Peace and Security Committee.

"This is a concealed attempt to bypass the Security Council," he said.

The resolution also asked for the abolition of atomic weapons from national armaments.

The Russian resolution said: "(1). The United Nations condemns criminal propaganda of a new war which is being carried on by reactionary circles in a number of countries, particularly in the United States, Turkey and Greece, by means of spreading all kinds of insinuations through the radio, press, the cinema and public statements, and which contains an open appeal for an attack on peace-loving democratic countries."

"(2)—The United Nations considers that such propaganda of a new war that would inevitably be transformed into a third world war as a violation of the obligations undertaken by members of the United Nations whose Charter provides the obligation to develop friendly relations among nations, based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace so that international peace and security and justice are not endangered."

"(3)—The United Nations considers it necessary to urge the Governments of all countries on pain of criminal punishment to prohibit war propaganda in any form and take measures for the prevention and the suppression of war propaganda as a socially dangerous act."

viety threatening, the vital interests and welfare of peace-loving nations.

"(4)—The United Nations reaffirms the necessity for putting into effect as soon as possible the decision of the Assembly of December 14, 1946, on the reduction of armaments, the decision of January 24, 1946, on the exclusion from national armaments of atomic weapons and all other principal types of weapons designed for mass extermination, and considers that the realisation of these decisions meets the interests of all peace-loving nations, and would be the heaviest blow upon the propaganda and the instigators of a new war."

In reference to the Indonesian question, M. Vyshinsky said: "We cannot avoid dwelling on the developments that are taking place in Indonesia."

"These events cannot be qualified otherwise than as an act of aggression perpetrated against the Indonesian people by a state member of the United Nations."

"The unprovoked military attack by Holland on the Indonesian Republic has caused the justified indignation of all honest people throughout the world."

"Did the United Nations render due assistance to the Indonesian people?"

"As a result of the consideration of the Indonesian question by the Security Council, certain states made no small efforts to minimise the importance of the developments in Indonesia, and impose upon the

(Continued From Page 4)



These four pictures were taken when Revenue Officers this week swooped on the ss Hong Sling when the ship arrived in harbour and discovered aboard an enormous amount of pidgin cargo. Pictures show the cargo being sorted out and removed to lighters.—Hing Yuen.

Carol Off To Portugal

Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 18.—Former King Carol, of Rumania, and his wife—Mada Lupescu, whom he married recently on her sick bed—are due to sail for Portugal tomorrow. In the Agent's ship Juan de Garry, Reports last week said that they would remain in Portugal indefinitely.

Last week the Brazilian courts confirmed the legality of the July 5 bedside ceremony, which took place when Mada Lupescu—Carol's intimate companion for many years—had been given only a few hours to live. The latest reports say that her health has greatly improved.

—Reuter.

Clothing "Starvation" Threat

Bradford, Yorkshire, Sept. 18.—The British people would be clothed in "only what is left over" from exports, Sir Stafford Cripps, the President of the Board of Trade, said here today.

He warned that unless the output was increased by 12 per cent monthly, the home market would be "starved."

He was giving detailed export reports to the British woolen textile industry.

"Within the family of the Commonwealth and Empire, we shall, I hope, help one another more and we shall take steps—long overdue—to develop our own resources within that family."

Sir Stafford Cripps promised that industry would get "every assistance" to obtain coal, raw material and labour, but warned that some re-equipment would have to be postponed under his short-term plan for reducing capital expenditure.

He gave the following targets for the industry:

Wool prepared in its final form before making it into yarn: Production at the rate of £9,000,000 a year immediately, and £11,000,000 later.

Yarn: Because the labour force was still only 80 per cent of pre-war and because of the needs of manufacturing firms, the export of yarn could not be much higher than the present performance.

Piece Goods: Production should be increased to the rate of 100,000,000 linear yards per year at the first stage and to 130,000,000 linear yards as soon as possible afterwards.

—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN DECISION

Canberra, Sept. 18.—Australia will keep up cloth rationing indefinitely to assist Britain in conserving Empire dollars, Senator B. Courtice, the Australian Customs Minister, announced here today.

The Federal Cabinet is expected to meet early next week to consider recommendations of the existing ration scale in view of the shortage of cotton.—Reuter.

EDITORIAL

ZBW Questionnaire

A CERTAIN amount of lively criticism has recently been directed by members of the public at Hongkong's broadcasting services and evidence exists that a not unimportant section of radio listeners "are" dissatisfied with ZBW programmes and the way they are presented. It has to be admitted, however, that most of the correspondents contented themselves with complaining without making any effort to subscribe constructive suggestions for improvement. It may be argued that discontented listeners do not consider this to be their concern; that it is for the department responsible for broadcasting services to take note of the criticism and to act accordingly. Nevertheless, we believe there is one way by which radio listeners as a body can offer valuable and constructive ideas by answering a questionnaire designed to produce a comprehensive cross-section of public opinion. The suggestion that the Telegraph should conduct such an inquiry was put forward last week by a correspondent. We

have decided to adopt it, and tomorrow, on the radio page of the Telegraph will appear a ZBW Questionnaire. This, readers are invited to fill in and return to the Hongkong Telegraph not later than Saturday, October 4. The questionnaire covers fairly completely the subject of ZBW programmes, providing scope for opinion which, when sorted out, will offer a sound guide to ZBW officials. This is an opportunity for listeners to demonstrate that they are genuinely interested in the type of radio entertainment emanating from Hongkong stations, and a good response to the questionnaire will enable an accurate assessment of public opinion. Radio listeners are customers and therefore entitled to receive the best value for the money they spend. If the questionnaire fails to satisfy his customers, it is for them to tell him what they want. This can be done by filling in the Telegraph's ZBW Questionnaire, the results of which will be published on Saturday, October 11.

Britons Face Fines For Refusing Work

London, Sept. 18.—Under the new "control of engagement" order effective October 6, Britons—with certain specified exceptions—between the ages of 18 and 50 and women from 18 to 40 will be subject to fines of £100, prison terms of three months or both if they refuse essential work offered by the Ministry of Labour.

Such are the drastic measures taken by the government and supported early this month by the powerful Trades Union Congress to increase Britain's export trade in face of the country's present economic crisis.

Mr George Isaacs, explaining at a press conference on Thursday that the new limited order would direct only workers who became unemployed in the future, said that further plans would be announced soon for "putting on to essential work" those persons who are making no contribution to the economic well-being of the country.

"Directions will be issued only to those persons who refuse to accept a choice of one of several essential jobs," Isaacs said, "and we expect

It will be necessary to force only a small minority to accept essential work against their will."

The Minister of Labour made it plain that success or failure of the scheme depended upon developments after the beginning of the new export production drive announced last week by Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade.

Exceptions within the prescribed age limits include women rearing children under the age of 15 and workers engaged in professional, managerial, administrative or executive capacities.

Mr Isaacs said he did not think it would be necessary to direct any workers into the nationalised coal mines declaring that the present voluntary recruitment drive was "working satisfactorily."

"Control of engagement" decrees retained from wartime days "will apply to coal miners and agricultural workers who are not allowed to take other employment without government permission."—Associated Press.

UPRISING FRUSTRATED

Darwin, Sept. 18.—Officers of the British submarine Amphion, which arrived here today, said that the Solomon Islands in the Pacific were being patrolled by the 1,710-ton destroyer, HMS Contest, and it was believed that the ringleaders of a planned native uprising against the British administration had been captured.

According to Henry Kuper, a naturalised British plantation owner who has lived in the Solomons for 30 years, an uprising and the overthrow of British rule had been planned for September 1.

When the Amphion arrived two days later, the officers who went ashore found large groups of natives standing around a mast from which was flying a yellow flag with black stripes, which the natives said was "Martin's"—Marxist law—law and the flag of freedom.

The Amphion fired star shells from her six-inch guns and all the natives fled across the island and dispersed to rejoin their tribes.

Kuper told the British that the leaders of the uprising were from another Solomons island, Malulu, which was the "revolutionary headquarters" of all the Solomons Islanders.—Reuter.

NTH. IRELAND

SELL-OUT RUMOUR

Belfast, Sept. 18.—Political circles heard a rumour today that Britain's Labour Government would sell out Northern Ireland to Eire in return for Eire's rich agricultural sources.

The rumour was based on the visit to London tomorrow of Eire's Prime Minister, Eamon de Valera, who will confer with Prime Minister Attlee and other high Government officials on a trade pact.

Although official announcements in London and Dublin emphasised that talks would concern only food and trade, Belfast circles said the Attlee might offer to wipe out the border separating Eire and Ulster especially since the Ulster Government is Conservative.

Belfast politicians pointed out, "Every time Dev goes to London he gets something."

Mr de Valera has not visited London since 1938, when he outsmarted Neville Chamberlain, then Prime Minister. The Irish leader agreed to ship coal and cattle to Britain and in return Britain agreed to withdraw troops from certain ports in Eire. The agreement enabled Mr de Valera to declare Eire's neutrality at the outbreak of the war.

Fears of an Ulster sell-out recently caused prominent backbenchers in the North Ireland Government to demand Dominion status for their six counties.—United Press.

Concession Tacitly Granted On U.S. Loan Agreement

London, Sept. 18.—The United States told Britain in effect tonight that she need not keep to the strict letter of the non-discrimination clause of the Anglo-American loan agreement.

The clause forbids the United States or Britain to restrict imports from each other unless the restrictions apply to all other countries.

The United States Embassy tonight issued the American interpretation of the clause in general terms after British newspapers had headlined dispatches contending that the clause forced Britain to cut her food imports from all countries in proportion to save dollar reductions in American food purchases.

The Embassy statement said: "In his statement to the press on September 15 last, Mr John W. Snyder, United States Secretary of the Treasury, pointed out that when any two governments work out an agreement to save dollar reductions in American food purchases."

"This was the spirit of the original loan negotiations and it is the purpose and intention of officials of the two governments who are at present dealing with this problem."

"The framers of the Anglo-American financial agreement specifically recognised the existence of unusual aspects of the United Kingdom position, requiring certain deviations from the inflexible rule of no discrimination."

"It is basic to the understanding of Section 1 of the agreement to appreciate that it never was intended to constitute a straitjacket on British trade."

Although the statement did not mention it, Mr Snyder told his press conference on Monday that the clause would not prevent Britain from switching her purchases from the United States to other markets if prices were cheaper or there were other commercial advantages.

The Embassy statement was released only after it had been approved by both Mr Snyder and the U.S. Ambassador to Britain, Mr Louis Douglas.

British sources were disappointed that the statement was couched in such general terms, but it was obvious Mr Snyder and Mr Douglas could go no further in writing in their interpretation of the agreement, which was bitterly debated in Congress. Well-informed sources believed the United States had decided not to enforce the non-discrimination clause so long as Britain's position remained desperate and she committed no flagrant violation.—United Press.

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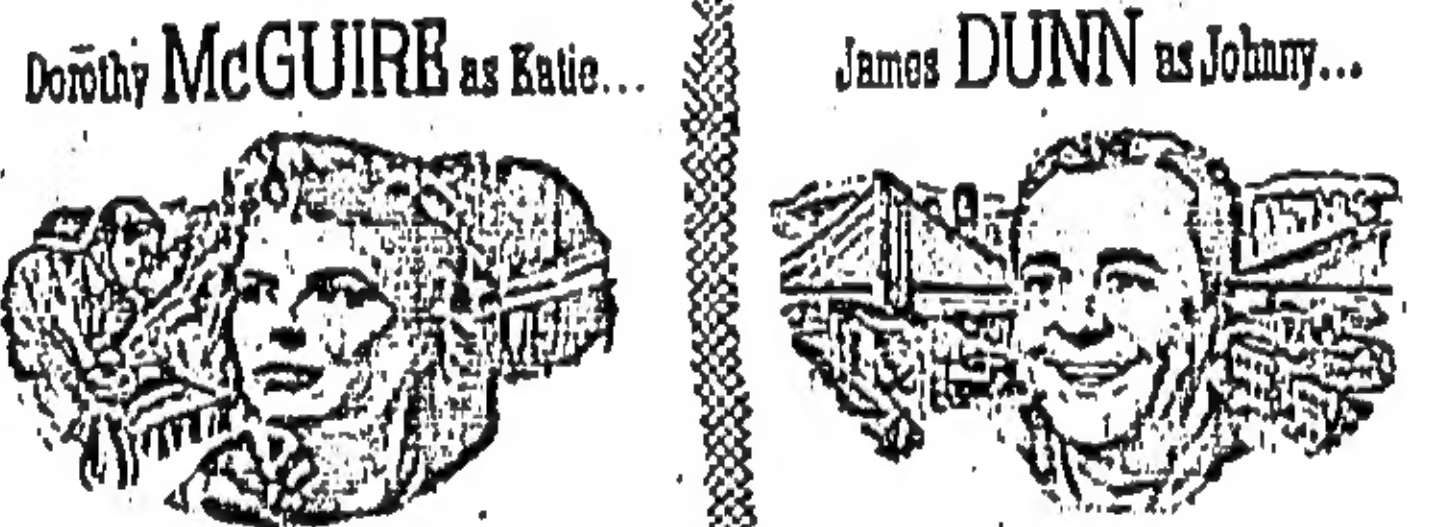


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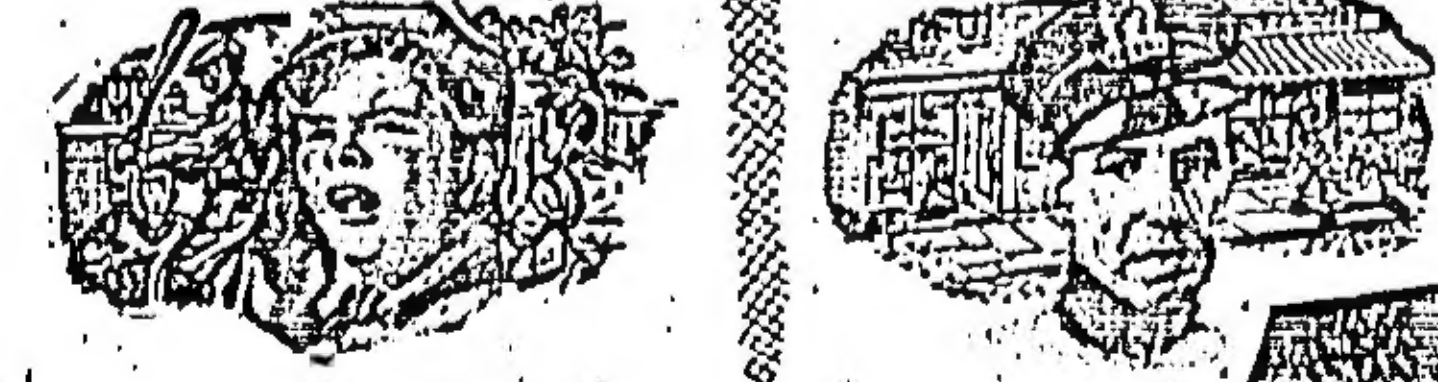


JOHN BLONDELL as Aunt Sissy... PEGGY ANN GARNER as Francis...



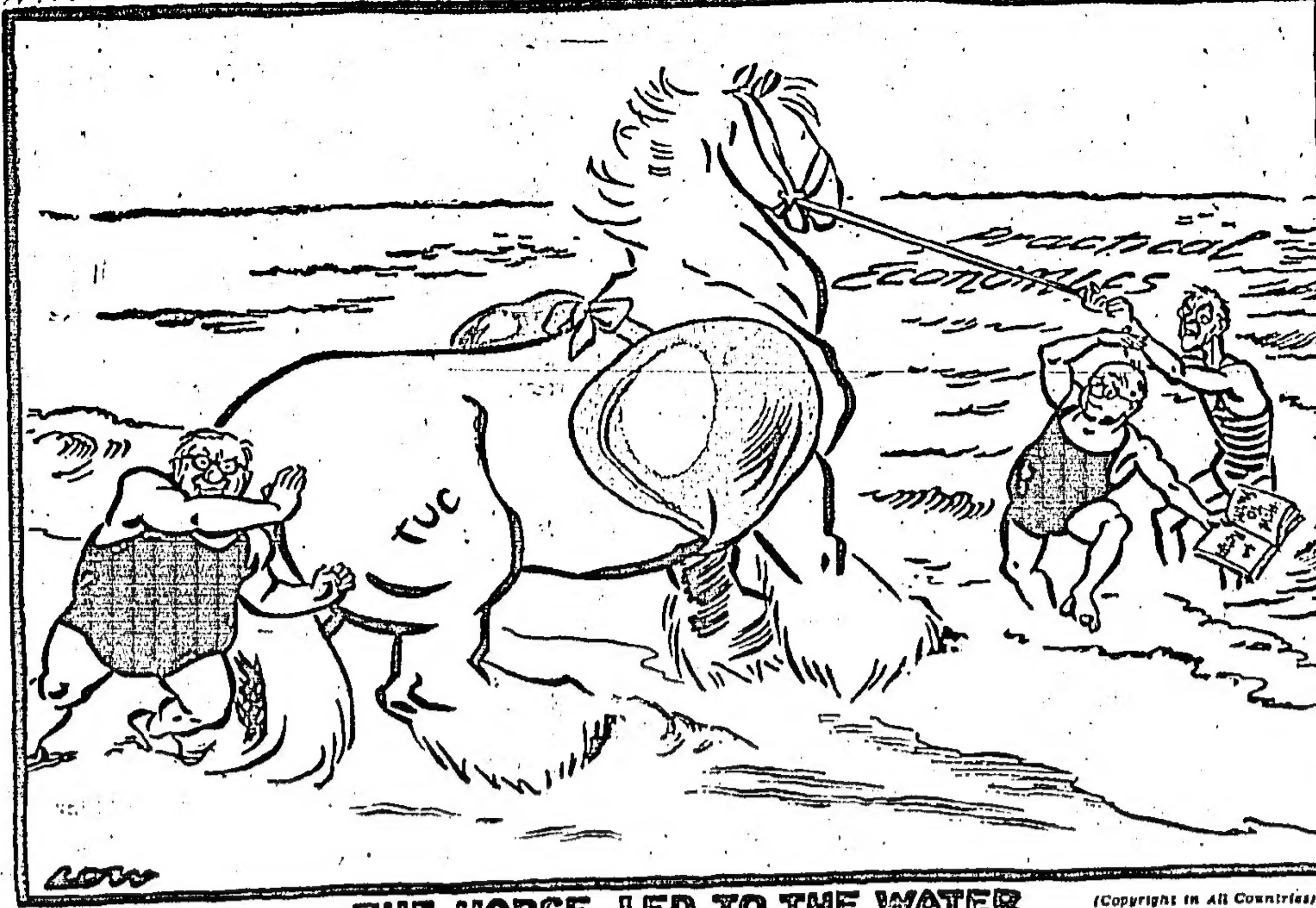
Betty Smith's
A TREE GROWS IN BROOKLYN

JOHN DONALDSON as Neely... LLOYD NOLAN as McShane...



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THE HORSE LED TO THE WATER (COPYRIGHT IN ALL COUNTRIES)

A REALISTIC POLICY FOR AIRWAYS

By CHARLES GARDNER
BBC Air Correspondent

AIR services are built from the ground up. This is a simple basic truth of commercial aviation; but it is one which is being forgotten.

Those over-optimistic prophets who talk about 1,000-mile-an-hour airliners in 1957 are forgetting it. So are the people who predict 300-ton landplanes girdling the earth in the next decade. But the men who do not and cannot forget this first principle are the planners of the great air routes—the "back-room boys" of civil aviation.

Working at their desks with slide rules, charts and dividers, these unpublicised scientists know from bitter experience that it is the airport, and the facilities installed there which govern air travel. To tell one of these men, after he has spent all day working out how a 36-ton Hermes IV can operate from a 2,000-yard runway in Africa that, by 1955, the British Commonwealth will be served by 100-ton "100-seaters", and you are likely to get a rude answer.

The truth of the matter is that, unless there is a big and expensive programme of building or extending airports at places like Malta, Cairo, Khartoum, Nairobi, Singapore, Hongkong, Surabaya and the like, then it is almost impossible to operate efficiently even the aircraft which are available today.

Let us do a bit more grubbing back to first principles. One of our great war leaders said that whenever he was in doubt he always referred to an elementary textbook—not an advanced one. It won't hurt us to turn to one to do the same.

What does an airline exist for—be it nationalised or privately run?

Efficiency & Comfort
It exists to carry the maximum number of people efficiently and comfortably from A to B—as cheaply and as quickly as is possible with safety and with profit.

For the moment let us assume the safety, efficiency and comfort, and look at the business of carrying the maximum number of people at the greatest speed—with profit.

All over the world airlines today are "in the red"—and I suggest that this is so because they have ignored their own "slide rule kings" and departed from these basic laws of economic operation. They have over-concentrated on speed (or size, or comfort, or cheapness) and the result has been that they are running at a serious loss, threatening

the whole artificially bolstered industry. World civil aviation cannot continue to run on an overdraft. The whole bubble is already getting ripe for a burst because too much "puft" has been put into it, and not enough substance.

Aircraft To Fit

"The maximum number of people, at the greatest speed, and with profit." What does this really mean? It means designing aircraft to fit existing routes and available airfields—and making those aircraft economical ones whose payload will more than recoup the cost of running.

This last item alone rules out, for the moment, the staggering speeds being bandied about by the uninformed. As Sir Frederick Hankey said: "Speed is expensive." And the immediate chances of a 600-mile-an-hour airliner which will carry enough load at reasonable fare to repay its operating expenses is pretty remote. Until such aircraft are paying propositions, serious commercial aviation can only cripple itself by using them. Only on the North Atlantic route is there even an opening for such a machine.

To prove my point about the solid step-by-step planning on which alone can proper route flying be founded, let us become "back room boys" for British Overseas Airways Corporation and examine one of their most important services—London-Johannesburg. Let us see from our study what kind of aircraft is needed on this route.

First Things First

First things come first. We will list the intermediate stopping places for which there is a traffic demand—and then see what size airfields are available. Remember that people want to go to all these places, and that aviation exists to take them there.

The route is—London-Marseilles (653 miles); Malta (611), Cairo (1,189), Khartoum (1,005), Nairobi (1,450), Johannesburg (1,806)—the figures in brackets being the mileage between the stops.

A quick survey of the runway lengths and strengths at these places will show us that modern aircraft of above 35,000 lbs. all-up weight cannot land at most of them. Even this size of machine (30/35 seater) can only operate at certain enlargement work, or even some new airfields at Malta, Cairo, Khartoum and Nairobi are pressed on with.

So now we know that we are limited to a 25-ton aircraft—and also that it must be able to fly 1,806 miles non-stop—unless an in-

termediate halt can be found between Nairobi and Johannesburg. Actually it is proposed to lengthen the runways at a place called Ndola in Northern Rhodesia (roughly half way), and assuming this is done, the next longest stage is Khartoum-Nairobi—1,450 miles. The next longest is Malta-Cairo (1,189)—which is over sea and cannot be cut down. The aircraft, therefore, must have a safe range of 1,200 to 1,500 miles—which means an actual still air range (allowing for diversions, headwinds, etc.) of about 2,500 miles. This means about 19,000 lbs. weight of petrol.

Application of known formulae will now show that an aircraft of 35,000 lbs. all-up weight, which has to carry 19,000 lbs. of petrol, will have a payload of roughly 10,000 lbs.—approximately 38 day passengers plus mail.

Operating Cost

We now have a pretty good idea of our aircraft—excepting for the important point of its speed—which really means its engine power, and therefore its operating cost.

These things, however, are limited by the fact that there are only 30 passengers and 1,000 lbs. or so of mail to pay for the running cost. A balance now has to be struck between the economic fare which these 36 people are willing to pay, and the speed which that aircraft can give them for the money. If it works out at much more than 300 miles an hour I would be very surprised.

The above, then, is the only basic commonsense, commercial and sound way of planning a airline operation. The actual planning detail varies—sometimes various available engines are made a basis for calculations; sometimes an economically desirable speed is set to cut down passenger fatigue on a long stage—but always essentials are airfields, and the first passenger potential and longest "hops".

In other words, aircraft must be designed for the route, and not the other way round. Luckily, two of British Overseas Airways Corporation's main lines face almost similar problems of airfield and range—the South African run, and that to Australia and the Far East. The non-stop North Atlantic schedule, however, calls for an entirely different type of machine. There are no airfields of about 5,000 miles still air range of about 5,000 miles must be allowed for. High speeds and big sizes may be obtainable economically on this route. If the structure weight of the airframe can be kept down enough to allow of a high payload. If not, refuelling in the air may come into its own.

STORMS AROUND CLEM ATTLEE

By ERNEST THURTLIE, M. P.

MR ATTLEE has been having rough treatment from foes and alleged friends alike.

Attacked outright or damned with faint praise, he may well recall Macaulay's definition of political authority as a "closely watched slavery mocked with the name of power."

Storms threatening his leadership are no new experience for him. Hitherto he has survived them all, as he will doubtless survive the present one, by placidly pursuing his course: Our captain's great notion, when sailing the ocean, is merely to tinkle his bell.

This time, I think, something more vigorous and dynamic is required, for it appears that no small number of the crew are in mutinous mood.

LABOUR, however, must really make up its mind as to the sort of leader or Prime Minister it wants.

Does it, as a democratic party, want a leader who is first among equals? Or is it hankering after the Führer concept, which makes of a leader a virtual dictator?

Years ago, after the Ramsay MacDonald affair, the world went forth that the party wanted no more leaders of the aloof, quasi-dictator type, but rather those close to the rank and file, and responsive to majority opinion.

Is the fashion changing again? I wonder. We can have a Cabinet head who "collects the voices" of his colleagues, and acts accordingly.

Or we can have (perhaps) a virtual dictator, who imposes his individual will. What we cannot have is both brands of leadership at the same time.

RAYMOND BLACKBURN, eloquent Labour member for King's Norton, has been developing a defiant mood towards his party. He voted against the Supplies and Services Bill, and, incidentally, attacked the Attorney-General with great vigour.

Blackburn, who is only 32, though he looks older, is a barrister with an excellent war record.

Greatly disturbed about the present position and prospects of Britain, he does not hesitate to give expression to critical views.

Of his sincerity I have no doubt. But I would not say the same of the soundness of his political judgment.

He should, however, be forgiven much for his courage, which is of a rare kind.

To vote against the party on an important issue is a serious offence, and some may want to discipline Blackburn.

CERTAINLY the Lord-Chancellor, who is said to fill his great office with distinction, is no rabid partisan.

Notable in this connection was his lukewarm defence of the Supplies and Services Bill, for which the Government fought so vigorously in the Commons.

Lord Jowitt actually told his fellow peers that, in his opinion, this measure was unnecessary, but, since others thought differently, the issue was before them.

The faintly blessed, the Bill passed through their Lordships' House unopposed.

BY THE WAY by Beachcomber

TODAY, had I the mind, I could insult all you gadgets with impunity. Your quavering complaints would not reach me, for by the time you read this I shall be in the mountains, in a place so savage that the only mule-track within twelve miles is closed for eight months of the year.

No radio, no post, no papers, no landing-grounds, nothing on wheels. The wine is rough, black, and as strong as a Percheron horse. The songs are profoundly melancholy, but without any of your dirty passion despair in them. In my right hand is my great staff Durandal, and on my head the Cattle-Hat of Clonmel.

Mirage

I will not be my Pyrenees this time; but the memory of them will haunt me as I go on my way under less idealistic skies. At every turn of the way, I shall expect to see the Pena de Orel, and many a torrent will borrow the voice of Aragon, that noble river, as he plunges down by the ancient ruins of Santa Cristina, and by Los Aranaes, where you sleep on the floor among the muleteers, and down again to Confrance, where Murice pours for you the wine that restores you to your first youth. And at the end of every valley, far away in the distance, I

shall think I see my Jaca, where the house of Constanza Mur has waited too long to welcome me back.

Souvenir

"Bring me back a mountain," I hear you cry in chorus. By the way, would you believe it? As Bonaparte set sail for Egypt in 1798, the frivolous Josephine cried from the quay: "If you go to Thebes, send me a little obelisk!" as who should say: "Just a tiny little one, please." And in the gay spirit in which the loiterer outside the Inn at Uxbridge shouted to the old man on the canal barge: "Bring us back a parrot."

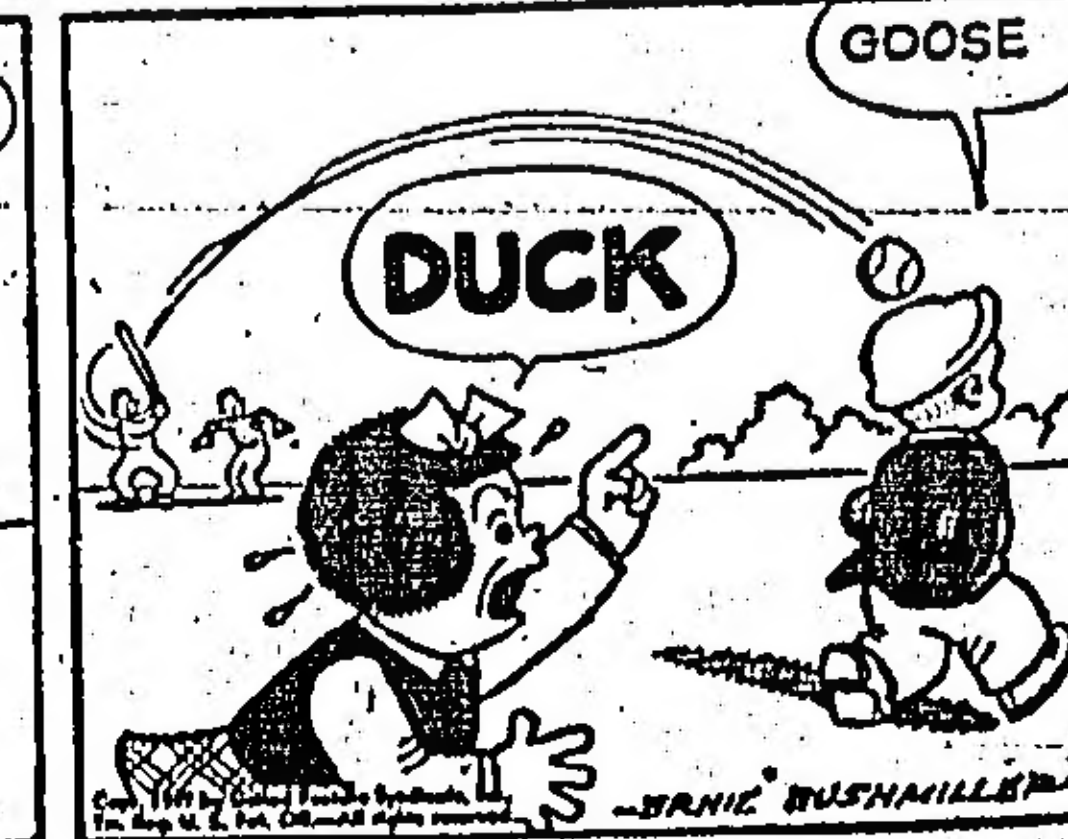
Advice to the reader

TREAT my understudy as you treat me. If he splits an infinitive, report him to the Society of Women Writers. If he ends a sentence with a preposition, write to the Editor a dignified letter saying you propose to give up the paper. If he makes a joke which you do not understand, tell him it isn't funny. Meanwhile, work my name in wool, and try not to look so stupid.

Tail-piece

BRING ME BACK SOME NICE STATISTICS!

NANCY His Goose Is Cooked



By Ernie Bushmiller

When You Feel Tired and Restless Ask For ELLIOTT'S TONIC On Sale at All Dispensaries

Mosley Ban Demanded

London, Sept. 18.—The London Trades Council, representing 650,000 trade unionists, today called for a Government ban on all Fascist activity, the imprisonment of Sir Oswald Mosley, the former leader of the British Union of Fascists, and the banning of anti-Semitism.

These demands were made in a memorandum submitted to the Home Secretary, Mr. C. D. G. The memorandum stated that a network of organisations under various names was working in England to "prepare the way for an open Fascist Party" strong enough to launch an attack on the Labour movement.—Reuter.

STRIKE THREAT AVERTED

London, Sept. 18.—The threat of another stoppage in the South Yorkshire coalfield—where the strike of face-workers, just ended, cost the nation 600,000 tons of coal—was averted today, when 6,000 key workers withdrew their notices to strike.

The men affected are in three grades of underground supervisors and blasting specialists.

The dispute arose over what officials considered "anomalous" in the five-day week agreement. The talks between their Association and the National Coal Board, which controls the nationalised mines, were completed today, and the proposals will now go before the Association's meeting next week.—Reuter.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON DAIRY MAID

Greenwich, Sept. 18.—A 24-year-old dairy-maid, who said that she was kept from noon one day until next morning in a house at Chelmsford, Essex, during part of which time she was tied to a bed, gave evidence today when John Henry Cole, 28-year-old electrician of no fixed address, and accused of criminally assaulting and robbing her.

Joan Phillips Lodge said that Cole had said that his wife would let her have a pair of nylon stockings but there was no one else in the room when she was taken there by Cole. She alleged that Cole tied her with one leg to each of the bed-posts and tied her hands. When she recovered consciousness, he dragged her downstairs, made tea and checked his football coupons.—The case is proceeding.—Reuter.

PRISON WARDERS TO BE ARMED

Dartmoor, Sept. 18.—Dartmoor prison warders are being armed again when guarding outside working parties.

The Home Office has given permission for the prison armory to be re-stocked with shot guns. The prison staff has asked for this to protect themselves, to maintain more effective discipline and to deter convicts planning escape.

The arming of prison warders was stopped some years ago. Guards on the Dartmoor Prison will still be unarmed.—Reuter.

CANNED MEAT BAN LIFTED

Buenos Aires, Sept. 18.—The Argentine Government today lifted the prohibition on the export of canned meat to Britain which was recently imposed.—Reuter.

SCATHING ATTACK ON BRITAIN AND AMERICA BY VYSHINSKY

(Continued from Page 1)

Security Council such a decision which can, by no means, be regarded as sufficient for the protection of the legitimate interests of the Indonesian Republic, who became the victims of military attack.

"It is clear that such decisions cannot but undermine the prestige of the United Nations, which is exactly called upon to secure the maintenance of peace among nations."

The first support for the United States Secretary of State, Mr. George Marshall's, revolutionary proposals to side-step Russia's veto in the Security Council came in the General Assembly of the United Nations today from Australia.

Dr. Herbert Ewart, the consistent opponent of the veto and champion of the right of the small powers to have a bigger voice in United Nations affairs, announced his approval of Mr. Marshall's plan to set up a new Peace and Security Committee on which all member states might have a seat, and to limit the use of the veto in the Security Council.

Today's session of the General Assembly opened quietly when Senator Jose Maza, of Chile, asked for the approval of a plan to set up a Latin American economic commission.

Dr. Ewart declared that Greece was "an excellent illustration of the frustration, futility and positive injustice caused by applying the individual veto."

(The efforts of the United States to "encourage Greece's northern neighbours for alleged interference were vetoed by Russia in the Security Council.)

He cited Russia's veto of Eire as a member of the United Nations as a case when "the individual veto has been used to obstruct the overwhelming will of the majority."

Dr. Wang Shih-chieh, China's Foreign Minister, made no direct reference to the Marshall proposals when he spoke next.

"Internationalism remains a weak

SOVIET NOTE TO PERSIA

Teheran, Sept. 18.—Soviet Russia, in a second note couched in "extremely severe" terms, has demanded swift action by the Persian Parliament, without delaying tactics, on the Soviet plans for a share in Persian oil, it was reliably learned here tonight.

SING TAO TO PLAY IN HOLLAND

London, Sept. 18.—Chinese footballers of the Sing Tao Sports Club of Hongkong, who finish their British tour with a match against Burnley on Saturday, September 20, are scheduled to play two games in Holland before they leave for home on October 2.

The Chinese will play the Blauw Wit Club of Amsterdam on September 24 and the Rotterdam Club in Rotterdam on September 30.—Associated Press.

BRITANNIA SHIELD

London, Sept. 18.—Emil Zatopek of Czechoslovakia won the Britannia Shield cross-country race over a five-mile course at Milton, Buckinghamshire, on Thursday in 21 minutes 48 seconds.

Zatopek, a Czech Army officer, one of Europe's best distance runners, is fabled to win the 5,000 metres at next year's Olympic games in London.

In Thursday's race he led from the start and finished nearly two minutes ahead of L. Thys of Belgium, whose time was 26 minutes 33 seconds.

In the shooting contest on the tricky Blaisey ranges in Surrey, Norway won with a total of 25 points, France being second with 20 and Belgium third with 15.—Associated Press.

SEBASTIAN WINS

Reading, Penn., Sept. 18.—"Flashy" Sebastian (147 lbs.), of Manila, knocked Pat Byers (149 lbs.), of St. Kitts, North Carolina, in the sixth round of a scheduled 10-round bout last night before 2,000 fans at the Reading fair grounds.

Byers, who floored Sebastian for a coup out on the left eye in the sixth round, was knocked out by a left jab in the eighth. Dr. David Brooks, the Commission physician examined the wound and refused to allow him to continue.

The referee, George Giacchino, then awarded the bout to Sebastian on a technical knockout.

Sebastian, who made his first start since he was knocked out by the welterweight champion, Ray Robinson, in a bout in New York recently, lost the first three rounds. He opened up in the next two rounds to hold his opponent even.

In the sixth he slashed open an old cut over Byers' left eye and dropped him for a count of eight with a left and right to the head.

Byers managed to last out the round but his eye bled so badly that the Commission doctor intervened.—United Press.

FOOTBALL RESULTS

London, Sept. 18.—The results of football games played in England tonight were:

Doncaster Rovers 3, Bradford 0.

Division III Southern: Queen's Park Rangers 4, Notts County 1; Swansea Town 3, Southend United 0.—Reuter.

The note, presented on September 16, by the Soviet Ambassador, M. Ivan Sadchikov, was in reply to a Persian note refusing the Soviet demand that Persia should sign a new oil agreement without the consent of Parliament.

Russia is demanding that Persia should ratify the agreement signed in April 1946, under which a joint Russo-Persian company was to be set up to exploit oil in northern Persia. This agreement was signed by the Persian Premier, Ghamas Sultanch.

The Persian note stated that it was impossible to agree to the Soviet demand that Persia should sign a new oil agreement without the consent of Parliament.

The political position in Teheran at the moment appears to be: in no hurry to pass a vote of confidence in Ghamas Sultanch's new government. Without this vote, the Premier is constitutionally unable to present to Parliament the bill ratifying the 1946 agreement.

U.S. Envoy's Statement
Sadchikov returned to Teheran on August 11 after a month's leave in Moscow. On August 28 he handed the Persian Premier a note in which Russia accused Persia of violating the 1946 agreement, according to which legislation setting up the proposed Russo-Persian oil company was to be submitted to the Persian Parliament within seven months of March 24, 1946.

In the atmosphere of apparent Persian irresolution, Mr. George Allen, United States Ambassador in Teheran, last week issued a statement assuring Persia that the American people will support fully your freedom to make your own choice.

"Within the next few days the Iranian Parliament is expected to be asked to consider proposals concerning the development of one of the most important natural resources of Iran," the Ambassador said.

"Certain rumours and allegations have appeared concerning the attitude of the United States in the matter, and I have been asked on numerous occasions to state my Government's position."—Reuter.

Police Reserve

Hongkong Police Reserve Orders No. 27 of 1947.

Appointment: His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. J. C. P. Leung, Superintendent of the Hongkong Police Reserve with effect from 14th August, 1947.

Best Duties: Members of Nos. 1 & 2 Companies, as detailed, will parade at 10.45 hours at their respective stations and report to the I.O.D. of the station concerned. Arms will be drawn from the station before going on duty and must be returned to the station with reporting duty. Dress: Summer Uniform, note books must be carried.

Drill Parades: Drill parades will be held at the Murray Parade Ground every Tuesday and Friday at 18.30 hours to 19.30 hours (weather permitting) for all members of the Reserve. Members of No. 1 Company; No. 1 Platoon will parade as ordered above on Fridays and Saturdays. Members of No. 2 Company; No. 2 Platoon will parade as ordered above on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Members of No. 3 Company; No. 3 Platoon will parade as ordered above on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Members of No. 4 Company; No. 4 Platoon will parade as ordered above on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Members of No. 5 Company; No. 5 Platoon will parade as ordered above on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Members of No. 6 Company; No. 6 Platoon will parade as ordered above on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Members of No. 7 Company; No. 7 Platoon will parade as ordered above on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Members of No. 8 Company; No. 8 Platoon will parade as ordered above on Tuesdays and Saturdays. 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Members of No. 229 Company; No. 229 Platoon will parade as ordered above on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Members of No. 230 Company; No. 230 Platoon will parade as ordered above on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Members of No. 231 Company; No. 231 Platoon will parade as ordered above on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Members of No. 232 Company; No. 232 Platoon will parade as ordered above on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Members of No. 233 Company; No. 233 Platoon will parade as ordered above on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Members of No. 234 Company; No. 234 Platoon will parade as ordered above on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Members of No. 235 Company; No. 235 Platoon will parade as ordered above on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Members of No. 236 Company; No. 236 Platoon will parade as ordered above on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Members of No. 237 Company; No. 237 Platoon will parade as ordered above on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Members of No. 238 Company; No. 238 Platoon will parade as ordered above on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Members of No. 239 Company; No. 239 Platoon will parade as ordered above on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Members of No. 240 Company; No. 240 Platoon will parade as ordered above on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Members of No. 241 Company; No. 241 Platoon will parade as ordered above on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Members of No. 242 Company; No. 242 Platoon will parade as ordered above on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Members of No. 243 Company; No. 243 Platoon will parade as ordered above on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Members of No. 244 Company; No. 244 Platoon will parade as ordered above on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Members of No. 245 Company; No. 245 Platoon will parade as ordered above on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Members of No. 246 Company; No. 246 Platoon will parade as ordered above on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Members of No. 247 Company; No. 247 Platoon will parade as ordered above on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Members of No. 248 Company; No. 248 Platoon will parade as ordered above on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Members of No. 249 Company; No. 249 Platoon will parade as ordered above on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Members of No. 250 Company; No. 250 Platoon will parade as ordered above on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Members of No. 251 Company; No. 251 Platoon will parade as ordered above on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Members of No. 252 Company; No. 252 Platoon will parade as ordered above on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Members of No. 253 Company; No. 253 Platoon will parade as ordered above on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Members of No. 254 Company; No. 254 Platoon will parade as ordered above on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Members of No. 255 Company; No. 255 Platoon will parade as ordered above on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Members of No. 256 Company; No. 256 Platoon will parade as ordered above on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Members of No. 257 Company; No. 257 Platoon will parade as ordered above on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Members of No. 258 Company; No. 258 Platoon will parade as ordered above on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Members of No. 259 Company; No. 259 Platoon will parade as ordered above on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Members of No. 260 Company; No. 260 Platoon will parade as ordered above on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Members of No. 261 Company; No. 261 Platoon will parade as ordered above on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Members of No. 262 Company; No. 262 Platoon will parade as ordered above on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Members of No. 263 Company; No. 263 Platoon will parade as ordered above on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Members of No. 264 Company; No. 264 Platoon will parade as ordered above on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Members of No. 265 Company; No. 265 Platoon will parade as ordered above on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Members of No. 266 Company; No. 266 Platoon will parade as ordered above on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Members of No. 267 Company; No. 267 Platoon will parade as ordered above on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Members of No. 268 Company; No. 268 Platoon will parade as ordered above on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Members of No. 269 Company; No. 269 Platoon will parade as ordered above on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Members of No. 270 Company; No. 270 Platoon will parade as ordered above on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Members of No. 271 Company; No. 271 Platoon will parade as ordered above on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Members of No. 272 Company; No. 272 Platoon will parade as ordered above on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Members of No. 273 Company; No. 273 Platoon will parade as ordered above on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Members of No. 274 Company; No. 274 Platoon will parade as ordered above on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Members of No. 275 Company; No. 275 Platoon will parade as ordered above on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Members of No. 276 Company; No. 276 Platoon will parade as ordered above on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Members of No. 277 Company; No. 277 Platoon will parade as ordered above on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Members of No. 278 Company; No. 278 Platoon will parade as ordered above on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Members of No. 279 Company; No. 279 Platoon will parade as ordered